BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper,	1 month	$ 3 00
"	3 months	8 00
"	6 months	15 00
Weekly paper,	3 months	3 00
"	6 months	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1864. NO. 119.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	30 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	42 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, resignations and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, March 28.—The Baltimore *American*, of the 26th, has been received.

Dispatches from the Southwest give the particulars of the capture of Fort Despey, on the Red river, by the Yankees, with 28 prisoners and several heavy guns, by Admiral Porter.

Grant arrived at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac on the 25th, and was received with enthusiasm.

Gold closed in New York on Friday at 168¾

Burnside visited Washington on Tuesday. The troops for his expedition are rapidly assembling at Annapolis.

The Ohio Democratic Convention have adopted resolutions opposing the prosecution of the war and the subjugation of the South.

The Pennsylvania Convention has declared in favor of McClellan for the Presidency.

The appeal in the *Alexandria* case came up for discussion in the House of Lords on the 11th.

Nothing important from Denmark.

The war is progressing adversely for the Danes.

Maximillian arrived in London on the 12th. No further revelation as to his future movements.

The King of Bavaria died on the 11th.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H, March 27.—Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, addressed the troops of Daniel's Brigade in an eloquent speech of two hours yesterday. He will speak again to-morrow and every day this week.

Generals Lee, Hill, Ed. Johnston and Rodes and many general officers were present to hear him yesterday.

Weather fine. Roads drying fast.

Nothing from the front.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 28.—An official dispatch from Mobile states that news had been received there that the Yankees had met a severe reverse near New Iberia. Two regiments are reported captured. All the gunboats, except eight, have left for Red river.

Col. Holdman, 31st Miss., attacked the enemy at Choctaw Hatchie Bay, killing over 25 and captured over 500 cattle.

The Banks have reconsidered their resolution to reject old fives after the first April and will receive and pay them until further notice.

POLITICS IN THE SOUTH.

There is no doubt but that we are upon the eve of a political revolution in the South—a revolution that will strengthen rather than impair the usefulness and efficiency of our government. It is a revolution not conceived in any factious opposition to the government, but on the contrary, in a spirit of love and devotion to that government, and an earnest desire that it may become stronger and stronger—a government of the people, enshrined within their heart of hearts, as the only agent that can with any hope of success secure for us that inestimable boon of liberty and independence for which we all so earnestly pray.

He who would find fault with the government for party ends, or would scheme or plot against it for the purpose of its overthrow, is unworthy the name of a freeman, and the liberties guaranteed to him as such are lamentably misplaced. Such a man is no fit associate for gentlemen, and all men should shun him and shun his society.

There is but one fate for our people—one destiny, and that destiny must be either of two: slavery the most abject, bondage the most absolute and degrading, or a glorious future of independence and comparative prosperity. Without a hearty, earnest and zealous support of the government, a willing heart and ready hand to aid it in the prosecution of this war—a war that has become a dire necessity—we are the most hopelessly lost people that inhabits the globe.

But notwithstanding that this is the duty of the people everywhere, it is a high duty to kindly correct any apparent errors which tend to weaken the government and alienate them from an implicit trust and confidence in its wisdom and judgment. When the Government adopts a policy which is in danger of weakening the confidence of the people in it, it is the imperative duty of the people to warn the Government first, and if the warning is not heeded, then to agitate until the error be corrected.

A studied indifference upon the part of the people to the acts of the government in playing with their dearest and highest rights, as a boy toys with his kite, would in time render any government, be it ever so pure, vicious and eventually despotic.

This revolution, upon the part of the people, is about to be inaugurated. It is not alone confined to the people; it receives additional strength and importance from the fact that that great and good man, the second in authority in the Confederacy, Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, seals it with his approbation! We hesitate nothing in predicting that the Georgia Platform—an earnest and vigorous prosecution of the war, a cordial support of the government, a check upon the government in exercising extraordinary powers, and endangering the liberties of the people—this, with "peace upon principles of 1776," will be the platform of nine-tenths of the Southern people six months from this date. It is just, equitable and reasonable. It is endorsed and recommended by the wisest and most able statesmen of our day, and must succeed.—*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

HOW TO MEET HOTEL EXPENSES.

"Air you the keeper of this here tavern?" inquired a tall, lanky individual, belonging to the —— Regiment, North Carolina State Troops, and now in the Confederate States service.

"I am the proprietor of this hotel," replied the bustling little hotel-keeper of an establishment between this city and Richmond. "What can I do for you?"

"What do you tax for a bed?" asked the soldier.

"Seven dollars, sir," responded the gentleman addressed.

"Only seven dollars yer says: well that, is cheap; dog gone me ef it ain't. Here's a Confederate five and there's a two; it's all right, ain't it, Mister?"

"Certainly, sir," replied Boniface, it is all perfectly correct."

"You heern him, didn't you, Jeemes!" said the military gentleman, addressing one of his companions.

"I heern him," was the response.

"And you heern him too, didn't yer like?" enquire he of another.

"Of course I did," was the reply. "I 'spect it's all right between you."

"That's a blessin', anyhow," said the soldier, "and now Mister, ef you'd only traveled as far as I hev, you would want to sleep mighty sudden."

"Certainly, sir: all right," exclaimed the landlord as he proceeded to direct a servant to show the gentleman his apartment.

The soldier evidently slept soundly; but very early in the morning he might have been seen descending the stairs with the mattrass, upon which he had slept, carefully tied up and slung over his shoulder. He had not proceeded far, however, before he was met by the astonished landlord, who indignantly demanded to know what he was doing with that bed.

"Gwine to take it out ter the regiment," coolly remarked the soldier.

"You sir, are you?" roared the exasperated landlord; "how dare you carry off property in that manner?"

"Your property! Well, I like that. Didn't I give you seven dollars for this here bed, only last night, and didn't two of our fellows hear the trade? Your property, eh?"

"The seven dollars you paid me, was for your lodging, said the proprietor, growing somewhat irate as he spoke.

"Nary lodging ef I know it," responded the soldier. "I axed you what you taxed for a bed and paid yer own price, and accordin' to the natur of a trade the bed's mine."

"Well, sir," interrupted the angry host, "and what do you ask for your bed? I want it."

"Now yer talkin'," replied North Carolina, as he dumped the bed upon the floor and carelessly threw himself upon it. "I want to be reasonable, and being it's you, I'll let you have the bed for fifteen dollars."

"Fifteen dollars!" gasped the landlord.

"Jest so," quietly remarked the soldier, "ef a man don't make at least one hundred per cent. durn me ef he can pay hotel expenses."

The landlord paid the money, and will probably avoid speculating in future with any of the North Carolina State Troops.

THE PRISON ON LAKE ERIE.

Under this head the Louisville *Journal*, of the 28th ultimo, publishes the following lines, written by "Asa Hartz," the correspondent of the Mobile *Tribune*. It may not be amiss to say that "Asa Hartz" is Maj. McKnight, of Gen. Loring's staff:

The full, round moon, in God's blue bend,
Glides o'er her path so queenly—
Dark shadows creep, fade into light;
And stars look down serenely.
A captive looks out on the scene—
A scene so sad and dreary;
And thinks a weary captive's thoughts
In prison on Lake Erie.

The happy, happy days of youth,
Flit by him fast and faster;
The joys which gave no warning note
Of manhood's dire disaster;
The days when joy, and peaceful homes,
And firesides bright and cherry,
Come back to find him sad and worn,
In prison on Lake Erie.

A passing cloud flies o'er the scene,
The light, a moment banished,
Returns again, but now, alas!
The vision bright has vanished.
The happy view of childhood's throne
Leaves but a picture dreary,
To rest the aching eye upon,
In prison on Lake Erie!

How many moons will rise and wane;
How many months will languish—
Ere Peace, the white winged angel, comes
To soothe a nation's anguish?
God speed the long'd and pray'd for day,
When loved ones, bright and cheery,
Shall welcome us around the hearth,
From prison on Lake Erie. ASA HARTZ.

Johnson's Island, February, 1864.

JUST SO.—The Fayetteville *Carolinian* says:

We notice that some of our exchanges in this State are endeavoring to prejudice the minds of the people against this admirable document by the statement that the Northern press look upon it as an evidence of opposition to the Confederate government. No blame is to be attached to Gov. Brown for this reason. The blame rests upon our loyal papers, which, in advance of the Yankees, have so bitterly attacked Gov. Brown's motives and acts. The Yankees only take up the cudgel so sturdily wielded by our loyal press.

There is a very happy way adopted by certain parties. They will first denounce good Southern men as enemies to the Confederacy, and when the Yankees take the cue from them they use the Yankee-rectified version as Northern evidence of unsoundness.

Six hundred pairs of shoes and brogans are daily made in the government workshops at Richmond.—Two hundred workmen are employed.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months	$15.00
" " Three months	8.00
" " One month	3.00
Weekly paper, three months	3.00
" " six months	5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **Twenty cents for Rags**—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workpeople we are prepared to execute all orders for Job PRINTING with despatch.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Notes sent by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegram, will confer a great favor on us by sending or bringing them at this office for our use.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, March 10th.]

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER OFFICE DESTROYED BY AN ABOLITION MOB.

About twelve o'clock Saturday night, a mob of soldiers and citizens in Greenville, Darke county, in this State, assembled in front of the Darke county *Democrat*, published in that town, and after firing several pistol shots in at the windows of that office, they threw in a volley of stones and brickbats, demolishing the sash and glass. They then entered the office, and threw the type out of the windows on to the sidewalk, and otherwise did all the damage in their power. They then turned their attention upon the offices of several Democratic lawyers on the opposite side of the street, and completely smashed in all the windows.

On the following morning the Democracy assembled to consult upon the terrible state of affairs into which they had been precipitated, and at once resolved to wait on the leading Republicans of the town and demand satisfaction for the outrage perpetrated, and the prompt prosecution of all the parties who participated in the riot, which riot the Democratic leaders have satisfactory evidence was concocted several days before it occurred. The notification was accordingly served upon the leaders of the party, who were assured that unless the rioters were immediately brought to punishment they would at once retaliate and destroy the Greenville *Journal*, the Republican organ. The leaders agreed to fulfill the demands made upon them, and thus matters stood up to yesterday morning, when our informant left Greenville. There is considerable excitement in the town, and much apprehension entertained of further outbreaks. No arrests had been made up to yesterday morning.

A Conservative Meeting will be held at Rosenburg, Wake County, on the third Saturday in April. All true Conservatives are invited to be present.
March 21-td MANY CITIZENS.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

Congressional.—Borden Precinct:—We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow-citizen, Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christian. In times such as the present men of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to office. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conservative course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction and made many personal and political friends.

MANY CITIZENS,
March 10-tf of Davidson County.

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased. March 16-td

PITTSBORO', March 23, 1864.

To the Editor of the Progress:

MY DEAR SIR—After consulting with my friends I have concluded to withdraw my name from the canvass for Congress in the 7th District. You will please publish my withdrawal and request those papers that have published it to do the same.

Yours, respectfully,
March 26-d&w1w WM. P. TAYLOR.

Office North Carolina R. R. Co.,
VANCE, March 25th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY THE CONFEDERATE Tax on the Stocks held by individuals.

By order of the Board of Directors:
THOMAS WEBB,
March 28-1w President.

WANTED

AT THE MANASSAS GAP RAIL ROAD SHOPS, Greensboro', N. C.,
8 first class Machinists.
6 Smiths.
20 Carpenters.
Highest wages paid. March 14-2tawlm

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WIL. & WEL. R. R. CO.

WIL. & WEL. R. R. Co., PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
March 15th, 1864.

THE TAX DUE FOR THE PRESENT YEAR TO THE Confederate States on the shares of the Capital Stock of this Corporation, will be returned and paid by the Corporation, and under regulations to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, the respective shareholders will be exempt from the return or payment of this particular tax.

S. D. WALLACE,
March 22 d&wtlA President.

Raleigh Confederate, Petersburg Express and Tarboro Southerner will copy daily and weekly till 1st April, and send bills receipted to the Treasurer of the Company.

Quartermaster's Department,
GOLDSBORO', N. C., Feb. 26th, 1864.

PRODUCERS IN THE COUNTY OF JOHNSTON will deliver one-tenth of their corn (tax in kind) to Dr. John B. Beckwith, County Commissioner, for the use of the families of indigent soldiers. J. H. BRYAN,
Capt. & P. Q. M. 3d Con. Dist. N. C.

FARMERS OF JOHNSTON WILL LEARN FROM the above order that their tithe corn now belongs to the county, it has been paid for, and they will be expected to deliver it only upon the orders from the county Agents.

JNO. B. BECKWITH,
March 22-d1w2w County Commissioner.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
March 12, 1864.

ON AND AFTER THE TWENTIETH INST., THE Mail Train will leave Raleigh for Weldon at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Mail Train will arrive at Raleigh at 4 o'clock, A. M.

P. A. DUNN, Sup't.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, March 24, 1864.

OUR ACCOMMODATION TRAIN IS DISCONTINued until further notice.

March 26-1w P. A. DUNN, Sup't.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

STOCK FOR SALE.

IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIATELY, I will sell One Hundred shares in the Chatham Railroad Company at par—$100 per share.

March 29-tf W. W. VASS, Treas.

FOR SALE

145 BUNCHES COTTON YARN; 1,000 YARDS 3-4 sheeting; 500 yards 4-4 sheeting; 1,000 yds. checked cotton cloth; 130 pounds sole leather; 100 lbs. kips and side leather; 96 sacks dry salt, which we desire to sell for Confederate notes before the 1st day of April.

KING, POGUE & CO.,
March 21-8t Graham, N. C.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A FARM, CONSISTING OF ONE HUNDRED AND twelve acres, well watered and well timbered, situated six miles northwest of Raleigh, is offered for sale, together with the stock of all kinds upon it, a quantity of provisions of various kinds, and household and kitchen furniture. The improvements consist of two log houses, corn-crib, potato house, stables and shelter, and there is a lot of building lumber and shingles. Thirteen bushels of wheat have been sown, also some rye, and some Irish potatoes planted. Property more desirable is seldom offered. For farther information apply at

March 19-3weod PROGRESS OFFICE.

Confederate copy twice and send account to this office.

$25 REWARD.

STOLEN, FROM MY LOT IN WAYNE COUNTY, N. C., on Sunday night, the 13th inst., one small bay HORSE, left hind foot white, dark main and tail, small white spot on forehead, very narrow rump, small white spot on his back, low in order and 4 years old. From the best information he is taken to some portion of the State West of Raleigh. I will pay the above reward of twenty five dollars for his delivery or any information so that I can get him again.

There was, also, a black mare taken, about 7 years old, the same night and supposed by the same party.

Address me at Pikeville, Wayne County, N. C.
March 18-2w NATHAN EDGERTON.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Feb. 22d 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTING of

Surgeon C. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surgeon W. H. HARRIS,

will meet at Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Monday, March the 14th.

At Concord, in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday, the 16th.

At Albemarle, in Stanly county, on Friday, the 18th.

At Troy, in Montgomery, county, on Monday, the 21st.

At Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th.

At Monroe, in Union county, on Saturday the 26th.

At Wadesboro', in Anson county, on Monday, the 28th.

At Rockingham, in Richmond county, on Wednesday, the 30th.

At Carthage, in Moore county, on Friday, the 1st of April, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of Physical disability. EDWARD WARREN,
Feb 26-td Surgeon General.

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one Week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

NOTICE.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE AND pay all balances. Our customers and check-holders are respectfully requested to govern themselves accordingly. On the 1st of April there will be a change in things.

We continue to carry on the Exchange business, as heretofore, in all its various branches, at our old stand.

March 17-tlA JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO.

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 12th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY, INTENDING TO COMPLY WITH the provision of the late act of Congress in relation to funding of Confederate notes, will, on and after the 28th inst., receive the present issues of that currency, above the denomination of five dollars, only at the rate of three dollars for two. W. W. VASS,
March 11-tlA Treasurer.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST ME as Trustee for the County of Wake, whether in checks or orders, accounts or otherwise, will present them for payment before the 1st of April, 1864.

March 14-tlsAp'l. J. F. HUTCHINGS.
Confederate copy.

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.,
March 15th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT RECEIVE ANY MORE private freight for Petersburg until after the 1st of April. P. A. DUNN, Sup't.
March 17-tlA

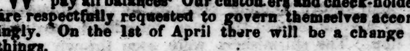
ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.
March 16-d&wtf

NOTICE.



OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
VANCE, March 4th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL DEBTS and accounts of every description—Coupons, Dividends, Hand Hire, Bonds, &c—due by this Company previous to March 20th, 1864, will be paid in Confederate Treasury notes of the old issue.

By order of the Board of Directors:
JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
March 18-12 Secretary.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, March 4th, 1864.

ALL CHECKS AND REQUISITIONS OF THIS Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency. W. W. VASS, Treas'r.
March 5-3tawtlA

HATTERS WANTED.

THREE OR FOUR JOURNEYMAN HATTERS CAN find constant employment and good wages, by applying to the undersigned at Statesville, N. C.
March 23-3w WITTKOWSKY & CO.

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x20 feet, a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whitesville, N. C. Feb 12-tf

Bank of Cape Fear,
RALEIGH, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 31st instant will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds and paid to said depositors. W. H. JONES, Cash'r.
March 2-tf

W. H. HOUGHTALING & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Pope, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Hoell, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert P Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert I Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; I. Eldridge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr. Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of Asylum for

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Ch. of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeHree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, A VACANCY HAS OCCURRED IN the Representation of the State of North Carolina in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States, by the death of the Honorable Samuel H. Christian, Representative elect to the second Congress, from the Seventh Congressional District, and writs of election have been issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties, composing said District, commanding them to cause elections to be held in their respective counties, at the places established by law, on the third Thursday in April, at which the qualified voters of said Congressional District may vote for some person to fill the said vacancy.

Now therefore, in conformity to law, in each case made and provided, I do issue this, my Proclamation, making known the existence of such vacancy, and that an election will be held to fill the same, at the time aforesaid, to the end that the qualified voters, in the said Congressional District, may attend at the said time and at the places established by law, and cast their votes accordingly.

Soldiers from the said Congressional District, who are qualified voters, are, by law, entitled to cast their votes in this election on the second Thursday in April.

In witness whereof ZEBULON B. VANCE, our {L. S.} Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh the 17th day of March, A. D., 1864, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y.
March 19-2t2w

Gentlemen, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot and Wilmington Argus publish 2 weeks.

BARBERS AND COIFFEURS.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY AN-nounces to the public that he is now prepared to trim and repair Umbrellas and Parasols; also all kinds of harness.

Shop on Wilmington street, next door to the Confederate Bookstore. JOHN HAINES.
March 8-1m

Quartermaster's Office C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C. March 23d, 1864.

I REQUIRE [illegible] NEGRO
[illegible] to be employed [illegible] to apply
[illegible] March 24-3t

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1864.

Cheering Signs.

The gloom and depression of last fall seems to have entirely disappeared, and from every part of the Confederacy the most cheering notes of preparation for the great struggle expected during the spring and summer are heard. The people seem sanguine, hopeful and confident, and the army was never in better spirits or more determined on success. Though we have had weakness and indecision in the administration of the affairs of the government, no country ever had such a soldiery, and the idea of subjugation, as long as we can keep such an army in the field, is supremely ridiculous. Gen. Lee's army is invincible, while the army at Dalton, under General Johnston, and the one in Mississippi, under General Polk, are eager to be lead against the foe.

The weather now opens beautifully, and a few days will dry up the roads and prepare the surface of the earth for the tramp of heavy columns and the operations of gigantic campaigns. Grant has assumed command of the Yankee army in Virginia, and the Northern papers say another attempt is to be made to take Richmond. Let them come—we are ready. We do not fear the fall of Richmond, but if Grant and Lee meet on the Rapidan or elsewhere, one of the most sanguinary battles of the war may be expected, and we must prepare for it. Not only place men in the field to meet the hosts of the enemy, but we must prepare to receive and treat the hundreds and thousands that are to be maimed and wounded during the series of battles that are to be fought the coming season. The people at home, if they but do their duty, can serve the cause as really and efficiently as those in the field, and now is the time of all others that every man should do his duty.

We do not share the opinion so freely expressed by some that the war is to close this year. We think it will certainly go into the next, but a successful campaign this year may enable us to bring it to an honorable and satisfactory termination early in the next. Let us do our duty and hope for the best. Our brave men in the field will not falter, will not give way; will not be beaten, if fed and clothed, and we who remain at home must see that nothing is wanting in that respect. While we have contended for peace for over twelve months, and have favored efforts for the inauguration of negotiations looking to that end, we can now see no chance of accomplishing anything until the blood and carnage of the next campaign is gone through with. Let us, then, buckle on our armour for the great and final struggle, and when the smoke of battle shall have cleared away we may be able to demand of the enemy such a peace as all our people will be satisfied with. Let the people at home, now hopeful and sanguine, leave nothing undone that will strengthen the army for the coming conflict.

Our Market.

Our city market is an inviting place. We strolled through the square after a late breakfast yesterday morning, and among the few carts scattered here and there we found a small lot of butter, held at $9 a pound, and a few bags of meal for which the producer demanded $50 a bushel in small notes. We sighed and passed on, preferring *death* by starvation to *living* at such prices. They tell us, however, it will be better after the 1st of April. Well, it may be, at least we hope so, but we are not sanguine. We hope those who promise us that prices shall come down will not April-*fool* us.

God help the poor.

THE SPECIAL ELECTION IN ORANGE.—We give the following statement of the special election in Orange on the 18th from the *Recorder*:

At the election held in this county on Friday last, Capt. John Berry was elected to fill the vacancy in the Senate, and Col. James S. Leathers to fill the vacancy in the Commons. The vote was as follows:

FOR THE SENATE.

Capt. John Berry,	668 votes.
James N. Patterson,	807 "

FOR THE COMMONS.

Col. J. S. Leathers,	486 "
Capt. Adison Mangum,	355 "
Capt, J. W. Latta,	114 "

GEN. FORREST IN ACTION.—A correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, describing the cavalry fight of Gen. Forrest in Mississippi, writes:

"This may be designated as the battle of Prairie Mound, in the course of which the enemy, with three regiments, one behind the other, made a most magnificent charge upon a single regiment of Col. Jeff. Forrest's brigade, and while this regiment was sustaining the fearful onslaught, fighting the enemy, who had charged, in full confidence from the superiority of numbers, right through and past even our lines, our men were engaged with them in a hand-to-hand encounter, and their artillery had of course ceased to play upon us. Here and there might be seen one of our side contending with five or six of his foemen at a time; the General himself and some of his staff and other officers being distinguished for personal achievements that would well serve to remind one of the famous warriors of the olden time. He seemed everywhere present in the very heat of the fray—at one time striking down with his powerfully wielded sword one of three men with whom one of his aids was contending, and at another by a well-aimed thrust of that weapon which is so remarkably effective in his hands, saving the life of a private. It is stated beyond cavil that no less than three of the enemy were slain by his own powerful arm. He had two horses of his own killed under him, besides one belonging to his gallant and efficient Adjutant General, Major Strange."

ARRIVAL OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.—Major Sloan of this place, the present State Quarter Master has within the last few days been receiving large amounts of State supplies from abroad for North Carolina Troops.

We learn that Major Sloan has already several millions dollars worth of stores on hand at this point—this is another piece of evidence of the foresight and the practical good sense of Gov. Vance, in providing for the wants and supplying the necessities of his gallant soldiers in the field.—*Greens. Pat.*

Horace Greely, of the *Tribune*, has turned upon his pet friend Lincoln, and opposes his nomination for re-election. We think there is at least a possibility that the Black Republican party will go to pieces.

From Lee's Army—Heavy Engagement on the Rapidan.

CAMP 48TH N. C. T., NEAR ORANGE C. H., March 24, 1864.

DEAR PROGRESS: Day before yesterday, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, dame nature lost her weather gauge, and from real spring weather it turned suddenly very cold and the snow began falling thick and fast, sifting through our clap board roofs in uncomfortable quantities, adding weight but not warmth to our government overcoats and English blankets.—Yesterday morning when we got up we found it lying about fifteen inches deep on a level. We were all consoling ourselves with the reflection that at least for one day the drills that we are subject to would be suspended and that we would be allowed a day of undisturbed quiet to bake our shins and cook our rations, but this, like many other things in soldier life, proved to be a mere cobweb illusion, for hardly had we finished our breakfast, when Captain Troy, of the 46th, came running into camp, and almost breathless, informed us that the enemy were not only advancing, but that their line of skirmishers were then in sight of the 46th camp, and begged us to rally to their support immediately. You may judge of our surprise at receiving this intelligence, and I know you will congratulate us when I tell you that, although we were surprised, we were not "panic stricken," but without waiting to cook rations, get a blanket or any thing else, we formed in about three minutes and started off at double quick to the rescue. When we got to the 46th camp, we found that they, with the assistance of the 27th, had checked the advance of the enemy, and were putting it to them in gallant style. The engagement soon became general along the entire line. We found, however, that the enemy, instead of being *Yankees*, consisted of parts of the 11th, 26th, 44th and 52d Regiments N. C. T., Kirkland's Brigade, headed by a *threat to whip out Cooke's Brigade* with snow balls, and led by the General himself. It didn't make the least difference to us; we were ready for a fight any way, and so we pitched in, and in less time than I have been writing this letter we had driven the left of their line into their camp and would have sacked it if they had not sent in a white flag asking for a cessation of hostilities until 8 o'clock in the afternoon. It was getting high time for them to beg for a truce, for we had not only driven them back right to their camps, taken four stands of colors from them, but the 15th coming up in fine style had put them to flight on our left also. There was some little parleying between the officers, and at last Col. Whitfield sent them word that we would meet them in the afternoon, fight them on ground of their own choosing, and under *their own colors* (those that we captured in the morning.) We all then returned to our respective camps, having paroled about fifty of their men that we had taken prisoners, after taking their names. The names will be published as soon as they get enough of our men to exchange with us for them, but they will not wait for another snow for that.

It being an understood fact that there would be another fight in the afternoon, both parties went to work making preparations for it to a greater or less extent. Color bearers and guards were selected, skirmishers chosen, and all the preliminaries of a regular fight settled, and by two o'clock, p. m., our Brigade was ready for action. We formed and marched to a large open field some three-quarters of a mile from camp, and found the enemy already there in large force posted on a hill, their line extending about a half-mile from right to left in the following order: The 26th on the right; next to it the 44th; then the 11th, 47th and the 52d on the left. We formed with the 48th, holding the right next the 15th; then the 27th and 46th on the left. We saw that they had one regimont more than we, but that fact did not disconcert us the least bit. There was a small branch running between the two Brigades and by mutual consent this was considered the dividing line. The skirmishers were soon thrown out and both lines of them advanced in good order and fine style, until within good fighting distance, when the order was given to commence firing. The skirmishing was beautiful on both sides; just as good as either party wanted, and was kept up for half an hour, when the order for a general advance was given, and in less than five minutes there were two thousand men engaged in throwing snow balls as if their lives depended on it. The 26th and the 44th of the enemy united their forces and threw themselves *en masse* against our 46th, which was obliged to give back in considerable disorder, the *reserves* beginning the retreat. The 27th and 15th gave the 11th and 47th as much as they could stand, and also aided the 46th in reforming their line and driving the 11th and 44th back a little. In the meantime the 52d and the 48th had got together, and fought with desperation for a short time, when the 48th was ordered to charge them, which they did with so much effect that the line of the 52d was broken, and as the 48th came across the branch with a yell the 52d broke and fled, perfectly rounded. The 48th pursued them until they captured their colors and saw that they could not catch any more of them, as they were flying across the field in every direction, and on looking around saw Col. McRea beckoning to them to come to the relief of the 15th. Thither it accordingly went, and there the battle raged for about half an hour, neither party gaining much advantage over the other. After awhile, however, the enemy made such a quick and determined charge on the 46th that it was obliged to play the same game that the 52d did when the 48th charged them, and we were sorry to see both their colors and Colonel pass from us to them. They made two or three unsuccessful efforts to recapture their colors and officer, but it was no use; the combined force of the 26th and 44th was too much for them, and the remainder of our line was too far off to render them any available assistance. The left of both lines having suffered severely and being entirely demoralized, and the right and centre not being able to turn the scale either way, a white flag appeared on the field and announced that the time was up and the order to cease firing was accordingly given and both parties were drawn off of the field.

In the list of men we lost as prisoners we are sorry to have to mention Col. McRea of the 15th, commanding the Brigade; Lt.-Col. McAlister and Capt. Marsh, Q. M., of the 46th, besides several other officers and a good many men. We took more prisoners than we could guard and accordingly paroled all of them as fast as they were taken. I will now proceed to give you a few incidents of the fight:

A very uncommon thing occurred in this engagement. Every one of the Quartermaster's of the brigade, contrary to all custom and usages of war for gentlemen of the bomb proof department, were on the field, and were as active and officious in giving orders and riding about the field, as the commanding officers themselves were, and, what is stranger still, they all, as far as I have learned, put spurs to their horses and turned their heads away from the enemy when there was no occasion in the world for it. Capt. Haynes, Q. M., of the 48th, and Capt. White of the 27th are reported to have done some of the tallest kind of traveling to get away from where they *imagined* they were in danger. Capt. Marsh, of the 46th, didn't run quite fast enough and was taken prisoner. The color guard of the 48th, assisted by the left of company C, captured the old, well-worn and highly prized battle flag of the 52d, and it was soon torn up and divided out to the men. General Heth was on the field as a looker on, but being loss of both parties, sided with neither. Capt. McKinney, of the 46th, when it was so severely pressed by the 26th and 44th, jumped up behind some mounted officer of the 26th, bringed him off his horse—took the saddle himself, and his halter rein to which the officer still held, and rode the horse off.

There were some eight or ten ladies on the field and expressed themselves highly pleased with the whole affair. The only casualty I have to report, besides the loss of prisoners, is the wounding of Lieut. Troy, of the 46th. He was struck with a ball on the head, and for a little while, was knocked speechless, but is on duty again this morning. How the enemy fared we have been unable to learn, as they carried off their killed and wounded with them, while their "mortally scared to death" took care of themselves. We took one contraband, and as we caught him in the act of throwing stones instead of snow balls, he fared but middling I assure you.—Taken altogether, the battle was one of the greatest sights ever seen in this country. Officers and men were all alike very highly pleased with it, and the conclusion that all seem to have come to is, that we had from twelve to fifteen hundred engaged on each side; we had the fun of snow balling each other more or less all day; got the benefit of the battle as a drill—for in all points it was just like a real fight—and both parties came out so nearly even that neither one can claim a victory, and all will be glad for another big snow to come so that we may try it over again.

Yours truly, HAL.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I learn that some of the 48th came very near capturing Gen. Kirkland any way, and most certainly would have done so, had General Kirkland dismounted, as our commanding officer did, and *led* his forces instead of *driving* them in. HAL.

The writer requests that the Christian Advocate and Fayetteville Observer copy the above letter.

From the Richmond Whig.]

ARE THE PUBLIC LIBERTIES IN DANGER? A BATCH OF QUOTATIONS.

A correspondent, whose opinions are entitled to very great respect, writes as follows:

"I am sorry to see the *Whig* taking the ground that there is no danger to public liberty, when all our rights are gone, and we have a tyranny worse than that of Turkey—and all the Judges backing the despotism."

Gov. Brown appears to be as much disturbed as our correspondent; though he does not express himself quite so forcibly. In his last Message, speaking of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, he says:

"We are witnessing with too much indifference assumptions of power by the Confederate government which in ordinary times would arouse the whole country to indignant rebuke and stern resistance. History teaches us that submission to one encroachment upon constitutional liberty is always followed another; and we should not forget that important rights yielded to those in power, without rebuke or protest, are never recovered by the people without a revolution."

But Gov. Brown seems to have more confidence in the Judges than our correspondent. He asks:

"Can the President no longer trust the judiciary with the exercise of the legitimate powers conferred upon it by the Constitution and laws? In what instance have the grave and dignified Judges proved disloyal or untrue to our cause? When have they embarrassed the government by turning loose traitors, skulkers or spies? Have they not in every instance given the government the benefit of their doubts in sustaining its action, though they may thereby seem to encroach upon the rights of the States, and for a time deny substantial justice to the people? Then why this implied censure upon them?"

Certainly, the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia contained little to encourage Gov. Brown, and much to satisfy the utmost cravings for power of the present administration. This decision, we fear, will be cited as a precedent for future encroachments. But we do not propose to discuss it now.

That the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* has excited the apprehension of thoughtful men in all parts of the Confederacy, cannot be denied. It has excited something else, if we may judge from the following epigram which is going the rounds of the press.

EPIGRAM.

Four hundreds of years John Bull fought to git
The privilege known as the habeas writ
Till court, lords and king went down in the strife
For what, to old England, was dearer than life.
With us the same case is quite different, you see—
What cost nothing to get is worth nothing to me;
So let Jeff have the right to kick down the old writ
And in triumph enthroned over Freedom to sit.

A straw of this sort wafted about the country will accomplish more than all the grave objurgations of Governor Brown, or all the bitter repinings of our correspondent. If we may use a vernacular expressions, it will "stick in the craw" of the public longer than any argument.

It is not our purpose to discuss the assertion that we have "a tyranny worse than that of Turkey," or to defend the course of the *Whig*. We may choose to take a sanguine view of affairs which appear to be, and, perhaps, really are gloomy. Our aim at present is simply to combat quotation with quotation.

Governor Brown is not in despair. At the close of his remarks on the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, he says:

"The hope of the country now rests in the new Congress soon to assemble. They must maintain our liberties against encroachment and wipe this, and all such stains, from the statute book, or the Sun of liberty will soon set in darkness and blood."

The Legislature of Georgia placed on record its protest against the suspension of the Great Writ, and adjourned. Its last act was to place the whole fighting strength of the State at the disposal of the Confederate government, and to express its confidence in President Davis. The protest and the vote of men and confidence seem incompatible. They are not so at all; they are significant. As for Governor Brown's hope in the next Congress, we can only say we share it fully as much as we do his fears about the sun of liberty setting in darkness and blood.

The world advances, or it does not. In view of the revelations of Yankee character as displayed in this war, we are not disposed to take a decided stand in favor of the theory of advancement. But if the world does advance and civilization is not an immense sham—a new and worse phase of barbarism—then the errors of men and of governments are for the healing of the nations. Jean Paul Richter, when a youth, kept a diary of his opinions. Among others, he set down this, which is by no means juvenile, but worthy of a mature brain:

"In the world truth and error are as widely distributed as storm and sunshine. Thou rejectest certain dogmas that are false, but canst thou substitute truths that will be as useful as the errors? Perhaps an error has more useful results than a truth in its place? In God's best world there is no error without useful consequences. Wherever an error is, it is not in vain. It is, in its place, better than a truth!"

Whether this planet is "God's best world," may be questioned. It is the best with which we are personally acquainted. Emerson enlarges upon Ritchter's idea in the following sentences:

"Things seem to tend downward, to justify despondency, to promote rogues; yet by knaves as by martyrs the just cause is carried forward.

"Although knaves win in every political struggle, although society seems to be delivered over from the hands of one set of criminals to another set of criminals, as fast as the government is changed, yet general ends are somehow onward.

"The lesson of life is practically to generalize, to believe what the years and the centuries say against the knaves.

"Things seem to say one thing, and say another thing. The appointment is criminal, the result moral.

In other words, Emerson means to say that the ultimate result of events in this world is moral, in the sense of beneficent; while the events of the passing hour appear to be immoral, that is injurious and detrimental to human advancement and improvement.

In the contest between the rebellion and the Federal Government and a Yankee invasion we are unworthy of serious consideration in the change. We shall not dispute the point. But we think with Macaulay that the world is, on the whole, better than it was in the days of Queen Boadicea and the Druids. If we have, in truth, gone backwards, the relapse into civilization is, to say the least, more tolerable to men as they are now constituted than any progress toward the delights of the days of the Hindoo Theogeny would have been.

The present case of the Confederacy is bad enough. A state of war is not the supreme good. Civilization itself, in the palmiest times of peace, is not celestial happiness. Yet our case is worse than it might have been, notwithstanding the war. Affairs have not been rightly managed. True. But Mr. Davis is not an accident. The blunders and faults of his administration may be counted among those errors, which, in their place, are better than truths. They teach us a lesson which nothing else could have taught us. This, namely, that our whole theory of Government needs revision. We have seen what it is in time of war.—Even in peace, it has a fatal tendency to consolidation. We have seen the Senate, the House, the Judiciary, the States, sink supinely under the self-will of the Executive. All this for nothing? Nay, truly. We prate a great deal about "Sovereignties" and "the Agency," and boast of our great governmental theory. But there cannot be two centres to one circle. The things we have suffered, the losses we have incurred, the shame we have endured at the hands of the "set of criminals" into which "society has been delivered" during these evil days, admonish us, at the earliest moment, to overhaul the Montgomery copy of the Yankee Federal Constitution, to the end that we may discover and extirpate those radical defects which inhere in it and make it necessarily the enemy of State independence and personal freedom.

THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

The State of Georgia has taken her stand. Through her Governor and Legislature, she has wisely issued a protest against the law of the late Congress suspending the action of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The principle upon which the war was waged, is earnestly sustained and presented to the next Confederate Congress, which meets in May. So much of the Message of Governor Brown as related to the obnoxious measure—embodied in the Resolutions of Mr. Linton Stephens—was endorsed by both Houses at Milledgeville, with certain modifications that do not affect the force of those Resolutions, nor impair the influence they must deservedly wield over the mind of the people and their political agents in Richmond.

We rejoice greatly at this result. It gives us room to breathe freely. It exhibits the pleasing fact that we are not yet ready for, and are not going to have, a despotism, nor a dictator. The odious conduct of the late Congress will be repealed, we trust, and the world will not misjudge us. They will not say of us in England, that we are lost to the name, much less the sense of civil liberty. They will not charge us in the North with borrowing the threadbare tatters of Lincolnism. And, above all, our citizens in the border States occupied by the enemy, cannot be deluded upon the false basis which a continuance of the suspension would furnish the apostates who are trying to re-construct the dead and rotten Union—that "Davis," to quote the words of the Louisville *Journal*, "has made himself as great a despot as Lincoln is represented to be." Thank God we can give the lie to all such falsehoods yet awhile and forever. We shall return to the people of Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky with the sturdy sense of right, justice and State sovereignty which claimed their homage when the war began. We shall not return with our hands manacled by the iron cuffs of a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*; and they will receive us with a hearty welcome. When the war is over, if a more consolidated form of government is desired, with a power concentrated and made distinct by mutual and perpetual compact, we shall have full time to debate it in calm, temperate, patient wisdom.

We are free to admit that we should then lean toward a centralized power, with conservative limits, but of a very different pattern from that which an adherence to the logical conclusions of the late Congress would raise over us. We are no stickler for State Sovereignty in the abstract. We do not believe any more in State lines than in county lines, theoretically. We have no faith whatever in a confederated Government of independent States. But this is no time to be shifting issues. The war was begun on the strict State Rights doctrine. The present Administration was its stout defender. It is responsible for the good or the ill of it. The system is its own, and we must stand by it until we can get a better.—We can get no better during the progress of this war, and if we go to playing with fire—and the atmosphere of revolution is volcanic—we shall be burnt most damnably.

We wish there had been no permanent Constitution, and nor President. Instead, it would have served our ends more judiciously, as the result has shown us, had we proceeded upon the provisional plan. But since we have a Constitution it must be observed, and since we have a President he must abide by the governing ideas of the war and the people. He must consent to be an Agent, not a Ruler.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

MILITARY LAW SUPREME.

The following clauses from the general order of Adjutant General Cooper, prescribes the mode in which military commissioners are to be established in each military division of the Confederate States, east of the Mississippi river, to examine the cases of citizens arrested by military order under the act of Congress suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. It will be seen that if probable cause for detention does not appear, the military commissioners cannot release the prisoner:

II. There will be appointed by this department, for each military division of the Confederacy east of the Mississippi river, one or more competent persons as commissioners, to investigate the cases of persons who may be arrested or detained by any military authority for any cause specified in the above reported act. Information of all such arrests will be given to him by the department commander as soon as practicable after they are made, and he will proceed to investigate the same. If, upon examination, a reasonable and probable cause for detention does not appear, he will certify the fact to the General or other officer in command, who will immediately discharge the prisoner from arrest. But if a reasonable and probable cause does appear, the commissioner will forthwith transmit to this department a copy of the evidence taken in the case, with his opinion thereon, for instructions, and meanwhile the prisoner shall remain in custody.

III. In all cases in which a person who has been enlisted in the army under any of the acts of Congress to provide for the public defence, or to raise troops to serve during the war, or to provide for local defence and special service, or who has been enlisted or enrolled under the terms of Congress further to provide for the public defence, or has been placed in the military service by the act of Congress to organize forces to serve during the war, approved 17th February, 1864, shall be held in custody for the service, or encouraging desertion, or harboring deserters or aiding them to avoid arrest, or of holding intercourse or correspondence with the enemy without authority and without the permission of the Confederate States, or of assisting to enable the enemy

my, or of communicating intelligence to the enemy, or of giving him aid and comfort, or for any of the causes specified in the act aforesaid; and in all cases in which any person not belonging to the military service shall be held in custody by any military authority for any of the causes mentioned in the said act, or for any other cause in the Confederate States for a writ of *habeas corpus*, it will be the duty of the officer having the command or custody of such person forthwith to report the case with all the material facts, to the War Department for instructions as to the proper answer to be made to such writ, and in the meantime to retain the custody and control of such person under this order, a copy of which will be communicated to the officer, or court issuing the writ, affording the reason why time should be given to make a complete return.

IV. In all cases when the requisite delay cannot be obtained, it will be the duty of the officer having command and custody of persons embraced in the preceding section, or who may have in custody as aforesaid any person charged under any of the acts of the above recited act of Congress to make a return in writing and under oath that the body of such person so detained by him is detained by the authority of the Secretary of War, and that he declines, under and by virtue of his authority and the act of Congress aforesaid, to produce the body of such person or to make further appearance or return to the said writ.

V. The commanding General of the Trans-Mississippi Department will perform the functions devolving upon the War Department, under these orders, in that portion of the Confederacy.

By order, S. COOPER,
Adj't. and Inspr. General.

GOV. BROWN AND THE SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

We lay before our readers to-day so much of the late message of Gov. Brown to the Legislature of the State of Georgia as relates to the act passed by the Confederate Congress suspending the *habeas corpus* act. The argument of Gov. Brown against the constitutionality of the act of Congress, whether correct or not, is worthy, from its intrinsic ability, to be freely circulated by the press at any time; but it is especially worthy of careful consideration at the present time, in view of the great events moving around us. We are waging a terrible war for independence and liberty, and all disquisitions bearing on these great subjects must deeply interest the hearts of the people of the Confederate States. Our sympathies are in unison with the whole course of Gov. Brown's argument. Over and over again have we urged the impolicy of the suspension by Congress of the *habeas corpus* act, admitting that Congress had the authority to do so. We have been unable to see the necessity of interfering, on the part of the government of the Confederate States, with the ordinary operations of the law protecting the personal liberty of the citizen. The despot on the other side of the Potomac had done so. He had had the *habeas corpus* act suspended throughout the United States. The whole world looked upon the suspension as establishing a despotism over that deprayed people. It left us of the Confederate States in the proud position of being the only free people on the continent; and gave to our cause the most imposing dignity and elevation in the eyes of the nations of the world. It was clearly our policy, not only as a matter of liberty, but of statesmanship, to keep ourselves in this high position.—To grovel after the mean despot on the other side of the Potomac, and to place the Confederate States on the same low level his base ambition and tyrannic love of power had placed the United States, was a hideous folly that no man, it appears to us, of elevated views of statesmanship could entertain or practice. Yet Congress has perpetrated this folly, to the disgrace and shame of our great cause. But beyond this we hope, and we believe, the evil has not passed. A despotism, practically, does not exist over the Confederacy, however subservient Congress may be, nor can the people of the Confederate States be made slaves. A powerful enemy is in their country, threatening to subjugate and destroy them. But let the cruel enemies be driven from their territories—let the judgment seat will be erected, and the books will be opened—and all their public servants will be "judged out of those things which were written in the Book according to their works"—they that have done good, "to the life eternal;" and they that have done evil, "to the resurrection of damnation."

Our readers have seen the protest of the noble State of Georgia against the suspension of the right of personal liberty.

FATHER LORING AND THE PRESS.

The generous attention of the Members of the Press is invited to the circumstances of Father Loring, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, of their fraternity in the State. His name, his public labors are known to all. He is a venerable servant of God, one of the most pious men I ever knew. He is infirm—entirely unable to labor, borne down by the weight of many years. He is consequently entirely dependent upon the hospitality of his friends. At present he is nobly assisted by a brother Editor, but at too great a sacrifice to the latter. This appeal is made without the knowledge or consent of Father Loring, by a friend, who believes that many an editor or printer or other kind friend or pitying christian, will send but a word to call from him a liberal present to the good and faithful old man, to drive the shadows of dependence from his quiet little chamber, to light afresh the glow of gratitude in his closing eye, and hand down his trembling limbs to the tomb in gentleness and peace. His days are but few—what thou doest do quickly! Any contributions for this laudable and Godly purpose will be received and promptly applied by the Rev. A. W. Mangum, Pastor of the Methodist Church in Goldsboro.

J. A. M.

Feb. 26, 1864.

We cheerfully second the object of the foregoing article, which we copy from the Fayetteville *Observer*. Mr. Loring is one of the oldest members of the press in the State. Age, infirmity and ill-success in business, (the common lot of printers,) have rendered him unable to relieve his own wants. Still he is patient, resigned to Heaven's will, and anxiously but calmly waits the call of his Master. He was long a resident of this city, where he is favorably known. If any of his old friends who see this notice are inclined to favor the above object, the Editor of the *Advocate* will gladly take charge of any funds for that purpose, and will duly forward them to Rev. Mr. Mangum.—*Christian Advocate.*

"SOME GRAPES."—A Yankee in Florida writes that by way of consoling himself for the terrible thrashing their army has just received at Ocean Pond;

Generally speaking the people through the sparsely populated section through which our army moved had no pecuniary interest in the rebellion, yet all the able-bodied men were off in Confederate armies. Probably the entire Rebel army that confronted and fought us at Olustee were Union men, but we failed to appreciate their loyalty. It is my private opinion that Florida is in the Confederacy; that there is little or no sentiment of Unionism there, and that the State is not worth fighting for. Poverty, ignorance, filth, disease, alligators and rebellion encompass the State from Key West to Georgia, and from the bar on the St. John's to Appalachicola Bay.

WANTED.

10,000 PIGEONS OR SHEET IRON IN SHEETS of various, not less than 3½ inches by four. Also a lot of Sheet Iron Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for same, would do well to call on the subscriber.

G. A. LACK.